

635813

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

COUNTRY	USSR (Leningrad Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	City of Leningrad	DATE DISTR.	23 July 1954
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	20
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

Living Conditions in Leningrad

1. A family consisting of a man, his wife, their year old baby, the wife's mother, and two unmarried sisters lived in a room containing 24 square meters. The head of the family was a school teacher who received a monthly salary of 700 to 900 rubles. The furniture in the room consisted of a double bed for the man and his wife, a cot for the baby, a small settee upon which one of the sisters slept, and a large single bed for the wife's mother and the other sister. There was also a table, a number of ordinary wooden chairs, a wardrobe, which also served as a screen to give some privacy to the married couple, and a wall mirror. A number of suitcases and boxes were kept under the beds. The beds had the usual items of bedding such as sheets, pillows, blankets, and spring mattresses. The sister who slept on the settee removed all her bedding during the daytime. The room had one electric bulb in the middle of the room above the table. There were no fleas or lice in the room, but there were bed bugs. Such rooms without light and heat usually rented for 1.32 rubles per square meter per month.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC		ORR	EV	X		
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	-----	----	---	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-2-

2. The cooking was done in a small kitchen which had a gas stove and was shared with another family. All the kitchen utensils and crockery were kept there. A lavatory was also shared with another family. This was a standard European toilet, and was kept reasonably clean. There was no bathroom but there was a wash basin in the kitchen which was used by both families for washing purposes. All members of the family visited the public baths once a week, where they usually washed under a shower, using at the same time a metal basin.
3. On an average day the food for the family consisted of the following:
- Breakfast: Tea with bread and butter and perhaps a piece of sausage.
(Food was still rationed in 1947.)
- Dinner: Some kind of soup such as shchi or borshch and a second course consisting of a small piece of meat and potatoes or kasha, which was made of whatever cereal was issued on the ration.
- Supper: Soup with bread or tea with bread and some fried potatoes.
4. As a teacher having a salary of 700 to 900 rubles per month, the head of this family paid income tax at the rate of eight percent of his salary, trade union fees at one percent of his salary, and a childless tax of one percent, which was also applied to those having but one child.
5. The school teacher did not go out much and spent most of the evenings at home with his family, frequently preparing lessons for the next day. He was entitled to approximately 48 working days' leave per year, i.e., about two months during the summer when the school was closed. In 1947 he did not go anywhere on his vacation as things were still difficult as a result of the war, but in 1948 he took his family to one of the nearby dacha (summer house) areas in Leningrad, where he rented a room and spent his summer leave with his family. The cost was approximately 1,000 rubles for the two months.
6. In 1947, [] difficulty in finding employment in Leningrad. The chief reason for this difficulty in finding work was that the various plants and factories required workers but did not have sufficient ration cards or billets available. Labor recruiting agents used to assemble outside the Moskovskiy rail-road station. It was often possible to find work by going there. [] referred to the Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo (civil construction artel) by such a labor recruiter and was taken on as an odd-job man after completing a written application. He was given 50 rubles in advance and given accommodations at one of the hostels belonging to the artel.
7. A hostel belonging to the Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo is located on Pereulok Taira 1. This street is off Ploshchad Mira, which was formerly called Sennaya Ploshchad. The hostel is on the ground floor of a four-story building. There is an entrance to this building on Sadovaya Ulitsa. The Smena movie theater is on the second floor of this building. The hostel part of the building consists of three separate rooms used for married persons and five rooms for single people. All the five single rooms are interconnecting. The accommodations are arranged for five or six persons to a room. The furniture in the room consists of five or six very ordinary iron beds each with a bedside locker (tumbochka) and night table, a communal table, and some home-made stools. Bedding, which includes a mattress, one blanket, two sheets, one pillow and pillow case, is issued on the signature of the head of all hostels belonging to the artel. There is no bathroom. The lavatory is equipped to accommodate two persons at one time. At its peak, the hostel housed approximately 50 persons. Two cleaning women are attached to the hostel. They keep the place tidy, wash and sweep floors, and boil water for the tenants. The tenants cook their own meals, purchasing their own rations as they require them. In 1947 the food situation was still difficult, and meals were very much governed by what was available. On a normal day, breakfast consisted of tea and some bread; lunch usually consisted of some bread and perhaps some sausage; and the evening meal consisted of soup

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-3-

or macaroni, or a plate of kasha. [] pay at the artel was between 700 and 800 rubles per month. Rent at the hostel was 56 rubles per month in 1947; in 1948 or 1949 it was reduced to 26 rubles per month. As a single man [] paid an income tax of eight percent of his earning. The childless tax was not levied on demobilized soldiers in the first year. This tax would be six percent [] after the first year after demobilization. Over and above this [] to subscribe approximately 500 rubles per annum to the State Loan. In addition, [] paid three percent of [] salary for [] membership in the trade union.

8. Another hostel belonging to this artel is located off the courtyard at Ulitsa Pravdy 2. This hostel had been constructed by the artel for its employees. One of the large rooms accommodates 12 girls. Another room is five and one-half meters square, and has a cot, a table, chairs, and a gas stove. Prior to 1950, a wood-burning stove had been used in place of the gas stove. The rent at this hostel was the same as at the hostel at Pereulok Taira'l, and the conditions were very similar. The hostel was used by the female members of the artel and by at least one couple who lived together. This billet was completely free of bed bugs because all the walls were painted with oil paint.
9. [] two other hostels, these belonging to the SMU (Stroitelno-Montazhnoye Upravleniye -- Construction and Installation Directorate). One was located at Sadovaya Ulitsa 94 and the other at Ulitsa Salova 22. The men who lived at Sadovaya Ulitsa 94 were mostly bachelors. The furniture consisted of approximately 15 cots, night tables, and a large table. The rent was less than 20 rubles per month. On the whole, conditions at these hostels were very similar to those of the other two already mentioned. The food situation while source was at these two hostels was better than it had been at the other two hostels. The improvement in food came about when prices were officially lowered and ration cards were abolished. The food for an average day after the prices were reduced was as follows:

Breakfast: Tea, bread with butter or sausage.

Lunch: Milk, bread, butter, and sausage or anything available at the place of work.

Dinner: For approximately 10 to 12 rubles it was possible to obtain a fairly good meal at a local dining room. It was a two-course meal consisting of soup followed by a meat dish.

10. Men at these hostels spent most of their free time playing dominos, chess, and occasionally, cards (y kozla). They visited movies periodically, where tickets cost from three to six rubles. The theaters were too expensive to be visited. They also held drinking sessions, especially after pay days. Workers at these construction artels were entitled to 12 days' leave per year, but they usually found other work during this period in order to make extra money. During the summer months, [] worked Sundays and weekday evenings to make extra money. Saturday was a full working day but workers at the construction artels often managed to get off at 1600 hours instead of 1700 hours, the regular quitting time, in order to go to the public baths. Some of the men made it a practice to go to a local restaurant after the bath, where they would consume 150 grams of vodka each, followed by beer and some sandwiches. Frequently these Saturday evening parties would develop into pleasant drinking sessions.

Construction Enterprises in Leningrad

11. The office of the Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo is located on the first floor of the building at Zagorodnyy Prospekt 9. The director of the artel, the board (pravleniye), the accountant, the personnel department, and the cashier have offices there. The building has three stories and the upper floors contain apartments. The Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo is part of the Leningradskaya

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-4-

Gorodskaya Promkooperatsiya (Leningrad Municipal Industrial Cooperatives). The main office of the Promkooperatsiya may be in Smolnin. Three hundred to six hundred persons work for this artel. When the artel hires someone for construction work, a work order (napravleniye) is issued stating the name of the person and the job for which he is being hired.

12. There are two industrial cooperatives (promkooperatsii) in Leningrad, one for the city and one for the oblast. These cooperatives exist in all large towns and oblasts of the USSR and are controlled by headquarters in Moscow. In this case there probably is a main office controlling the cooperatives within the RSFSR, and above that there is an office which controls all of the cooperatives within the Soviet Union through the various SSRs.
13. The promkooperatsiya for the city of Leningrad consists of a number of unions (soyuzy) each representing a particular trade, such as the metal workers (metallo-soyuz), leather workers (kozhs soyuz), miscellaneous trades (raznopromsoyuz), textile workers (tekstilsoyuz), and several others. Each union is again divided into arteli (guilds), which represent the particular trade in more specific tasks. For example, the metal workers have several arteli, some manufacturing metal cooking utensils, others making locks, metal parts for doors, certain small building instruments, and other instruments such as saws, files, planes, and others.
14. Between July 1947 and August 1951 Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo handled the following projects:
 - a. Construction of a two-story workshop for the Artel Leningradskiy Metallist at Pesochnaya Ulitsa 23 in Leningrad. The area in which the workshop (tsekh) was being built was probably undeveloped and was just beginning to be built up. The building was approximately 80 meters in length, shaped like the letter L. The Artel Leningradskiy Metallist consisted of two old workshops and a new one which was being worked on by Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo. They produced vices (tiski) and large saws (pilorami). The saws were approximately two and one-half tons in weight and the electric motors required for them were manufactured and fixed elsewhere. The number of workers employed there is not known [redacted]
 - b. Artel Kozhprom (Leather Industry Artel) was located on Syzranskaya Ulitsa and Ulitsa Reshetnikova. The workshop occupied two floors; various tanning machines were on the first floor, and the leather was cut on the second floor. Approximately 200 persons were employed there. Red khrom (soft thin leather), box calf, and other items were produced. A new floor of concrete was constructed for one of the workshops. The buildings were made of brick and were surrounded by a wooden fence.
 - c. A summer pavillion (letniy paviyon) for an elephant was constructed at the Leningrad Zoo, which is located on Prospekt Maksima and forms part of Park Lenina. The original elephant had been killed during the war in a bombardment and a new elephant was supposed to be on the way, hence the need for the construction of new quarters.
 - d. The Vodno-Lyzhnaya Baza (a boating station and in winter a skiing club) was rebuilt. It belonged to the Obshchestvo Spartak and was located on the Kirovskiy Ostrova (islands) in Leningrad. It had burned during the war and was rebuilt at odd times during a three-to four-month period. Athletes were trained in rowing there. It was to be a two-story brick building [redacted]
 - e. A new transformer station for the Artel "Sovetskiy Kartonazhnik" (Artel "Soviet Cardboard-box Maker") was constructed at Apraksin Dvor, prior to August 1951.
 - f. A new boiler room was constructed for the Artel Khimchistka (Artel Chemical Cleaning). This establishment was located at Ulitsa Moiseyenko 24. An estimated 300 to 400 persons worked there. Beside handling dry cleaning, the artel also produced dyes.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-5-

15. Artel Grazhdanskoy Stroitelstvo and the SMU (Stroitelno-montazhnoye Upravleniye - Construction and Installation Directorate) use rasporyazheniya instead of prilazi for day-to-day administrative orders of the enterprise. See samples of the letterhead cachets used by these artels.¹

Letterhead cachet of Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo, Leningrad:

РСФСР
Промкоопераций
Артель
Гражданское Строительство
No. ____
" " 19
Адрес Загородный Прос. 9
Телефон

Validating cachet (pechat) Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo, Leningrad:



SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-6-

Letterhead cachet of Stroitelno-montazhnoye Upravleniye (SMU) Leningrad:¹

РСФСР

МПСМ

Строительно-Монтажное Управление

"Ленгортпронстрой"

No. _____

" " 19

Гостинный Двор

Корпус 144

16. The offices of the SMU (Stroitelno-montazhnoye Upravleniye — Construction and Installation Directorate) are located on the second floor of korpus (building) 144 in the Gostinyy Dvor. The SMU director, the chief engineer, the accountant, the personnel department, the cashier, and PTO (sic) have their offices there; all these offices are small. The SMU is subordinate to the Ministerstvo Promyshlennosti Stroitelnikh Materialov RSFSR (Ministry of Construction Materials Industry RSFSR) and engages in building construction, including living quarters for workers and factories that are required and come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. Approximately 500 workers of various trades are employed by SMU. Of these, approximately 85 to 90 percent are members of the trade unions (profsoyuzi). Members received better pensions, more sickness insurance, and other benefits. From July 1951 to December 1952, SMU was engaged on projects at the following sites:

a. Kirpichnyi Zavod No. 3.

This brickyard is situated approximately three kilometers northwest of the Kolpino (N 59-45, E 30-37) railroad station. SMU constructed houses for workers, a store, a kindergarten, and a garage for nine trucks for the brickyard. The brickyard is not fenced in as there is virtually nothing worth stealing. It consists of a large wooden building with a kiln inside, and a nearby three-story brick building used as an office. All this is on the left side of the Izhora River, facing Leningrad. This brickyard uses Hofmann kilns, which are annular kilns for firing the bricks. There is a clay pit near the brickyard. Clay is loaded onto trucks and freight cars at the pit and is then transported to the factory, where it is ground and placed in the presses. The workers' settlement is on the opposite side of the river. The settlement consists of approximately 100 Finnish prefabricated wooden bungalows and eight brick apartment units, each containing 14 apartments of two to three rooms each with kitchen, lavatory, and bathroom.

b. Zavod Krasniy Kirpichnik

SMU erected a three-story brick office building for this brickyard. This brickyard is situated near the Pontonnaya railroad station on the Leningrad - Murmansk line, and is approximately a half-kilometer away from the settlement belonging to Kirpichnyi Zavod No. 3.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-7-

c. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut (ROSNIIIMS)

SMU erected a partition (brick wall) and a stairway at this institute in order to divide this scientific institute from Fabrika Pukh i Pero, which occupied the same building, korpus 20, in the Apraksin Dvor. This institute is a research establishment experimenting in new materials. For example, [] a brick under a press being inspected by scientific workers; various cements, sands, and lime were sieved through and mixed; and tests of wall tiles (oblitsovochniye plitky) were made.

Military Locations in Leningrad

17. The following are military establishments in the Leningrad area:

- a. The First Leningrad Artillery School (Pervoye Leningradskoye Artilleriyskoye Uchilishche) is situated on Prospekt Stalina, next to and below the small garden at the corner of Fontanka and Prospekt Stalina (previously known as Mezhdunarodny Prospekt). This is a large four-story building of plastered brick. An artillery soldier is always on guard at the entrance.
- b. The Kirov Redbanner Infantry School (Krasnoznamennoye Pekhotnoye Uchilishche imeni Kirova) is located on Sadovaya Ulitsa (previously known as Ulitsa Tretogo Iyulya, now reverted to its original name Sadovaya) at the corner of Chenishov Pereulok.⁴ The entrance is in the Sadovaya and the building has a front garden and, therefore, stands somewhat away from the road. It is a fairly large, plastered brick building, with four stories. An infantryman always is on guard at the entrance to the garden, where a sentry box (budka) is located.
- c. The Engineers School (Inzhenernoye Uchilishche) is the first house on the left along Sadovaya Ulitsa from the Neva River end. It is a massive looking building, about five stories high, of plastered brick, having the appearance of a castle (zamok). It is frequently referred to by the local inhabitants as Inzhenerniy Zamok (the engineers' castle). A military guard is on duty outside.
- d. The Voenno-Morskoye Uchilishche (Naval War College) is located in the Admiralty (Admiralteystvo) in the Naberezhnaya Krasnogo Flota on the Neva. On numerous occasions [] naval personnel in cadet uniforms entering and leaving this building.

Industrial Locations in Leningrad

18. The following factories and plants were seen from outside:

- a. Zavod Elektrosila imeni Kirova. This electrical plant manufactures electrical equipment, such as motors and dynamos, and is located on Prospekt Stalina on both sides of the road, between the railroad that crosses the Prospekt and Mariinskaya Ulitsa. This complex is surrounded by a high fence and one can see no large buildings. On the iron gates three emblems of the orders awarded to the plant are exhibited.
- b. Zavod imeni Yegorova. This is a railroad car and streetcar plant. It is located on the Zastavskaya Ulitsa off Prospekt Stalina. A large four-to five-story brick building can be seen. All the most modern Leningrad tramcars are built here.
- c. Fabrika Skorokhod. This factory is situated on the Prospekt Stalina next to the Zavod imeni Kirova mentioned above. This is the main boot and shoe manufacturing concern in Leningrad.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-8-

- d. Fabrika imeni Anisomova. This factory, a four-story brick building, produces cotton threads and is located along the Obvodniy Kanal at the corner of Borovaya Ulitsa.
- e. Zavod imeni Lenina. This factory is situated on Prospekt Sela Smolenskogo where Soyedinitelnaya Ulitsa joins the road. This is a machine plant (mashino-stroitelny zavod) and appears to consist of a large plastered brick building.
- f. Myasokombinat imeni Kirova. This large kombinat manufactures all types of meat products, such as sausages, tinned meat of various kinds, and also supplies fresh meat to the shops in Leningrad. It is situated on the outskirts of the town where the Prospekt Stalina becomes the Moskovskoye Shosse. Coming from Leningrad, it is on the right side of the road. Cattle graze in the fields which surround this installation. The kombinat building is surrounded by a fence. There are marble or plaster statues near the entrance to the kombinat. A tower can be seen within the enclosure.
- g. Molochnyy Zavod No. 1. This dairy is located on the corner of Prospekt Stalina and the Obvodnyy Kanal. It supplies milk to the town and manufactures cheeses, ice cream, and other milk products. The ice cream it manufactures is sold in cardboard containers bearing the label of the factory.
- h. Farforovyy Zavod imeni Lomonosova. This factory is located on the Prospekt Krupskoy along the Neva River near Sad imeni Babushkina. This ceramic plant is housed in a large, white, plastered brick building.
- i. Karbyuratorsnyy Zavod imeni Kuybysheva. This carburetor factory is on Ulitsa Samoylova near the railroad stop Navalochnaya. A number of large two-to three-story workshops surrounded by a fence can be seen.
- j. Pivovarenniy Zavod "Vena". This is a brewery on Shchemilovskaya Ulitsa producing various types of beer. It is not far away from Sad Babushkina. It is a large three-story brick building covering a considerable area.
- k. Pryadilnaya Fabrika "Rabochiy". This is a spinning mill situated on Prospekt Sela Smolenskogo opposite Ulitsa Tkachey. There are several large brick buildings, some four stories high.
- l. Shveytnaya Fabrika "Bolshevik". This factory is opposite the Voronezhskiy Public Baths on Ryazanskiy Pereulok; part of the building is on Voronezhskaya Ulitsa. This is actually a tailors' shop making suits, coats, etc., for both men and women. It is a large two-story brick building.
- m. Fabrika Bebeliya. This plant manufactures leather goods such as ladies bags, suitcases, brief cases, etc. This factory, consisting of several two-story buildings, is located in Ulitsa Moiseyenko. It is next door to Artel Khimchistka.
- n. Fabrika imeni Samoylova. This is a confectionery making candies, chocolates, and various kinds of biscuits. It comprises several large four-to five-story brick buildings on Ulitsa Pisareva.
- o. Fabrika imeni Nagina. This is another spinning mill of a type similar to the one mentioned in paragraph k above. It is situated on the same road and side of the road but nearer to the center of town. It consists of several large three-and four-story brick buildings.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-9-

- p. Fabrika imeni Mikoyana. This is another confectionery, similar to the above. It is situated on the southern corner of Sotsialisticheskaya Ulitsa and Borovaya Ulitsa. It is a smaller concern than the one above, judging by the buildings, which are mostly four stories high.
- q. Pechatnyy Dvor imeni Gorkogo. This book printing establishment is on Geslerovskiy Prospekt (Petrogradskaya Storona). It consists of several large plastered buildings, grey in color, and approximately four stories high.
- r. Makaronnaya Fabrika. This is a macaroni manufacturing concern on the Prospekt Stalina, near Zastavskaya Ulitsa. This is a small plant with a number of three-story houses surrounded by a fence.
- s. Melnichnyy Kombinat imeni Lenina. This is a large mechanized flour mill, opposite the Aleksandro-Neuskaya Lavra (monastery), situated on the Obvodnyy Kanal. It comprises several large blocks of buildings and is probably the largest flour mill in Leningrad.
- t. Melnichnyy Kombinat imeni Kirova. This is a mechanized flour mill similar to the above and is blocks away in the neighborhood of Steklyannaya Ulitsa.

Transportation in Leningrad.

19. The transport system in Leningrad is fairly satisfactory but is not adequate enough during rush hours in the mornings and evenings. The three main forms of transport consist of streetcars, buses, and electric buses, in that order of importance. The streetcars carry the main bulk of the passengers, more than buses and electric buses put together.
20. There are three main types of streetcars; the very old four-wheel type with ordinary doors; the more modern type on two bogies (chetirkh-osnyy) with automatically operated doors and entrance in the middle and exits at the two ends (generally known as Amerikanki); and the most modern type, which are all-metal cars and more streamlined than the Amerikanki. The latter type are built in Leningrad at the Zavod imeni Yegorova on Prospekt Stalina. The fare charged on all streetcar routes is one fixed price of 30 kopeks for any distance.
21. The buses plying in Leningrad are of one type, built by the Moscow ZIS plant, and seat approximately 32. During rush hours, as many as 50 passengers squeeze in somehow.
22. The electric buses, which are the latest addition to the municipal transport system, are gradually replacing the streetcars in the center of the town. they are also built at the ZIS plant in Moscow, and they have about the same seating capacity as the ordinary buses. The fares charged are the same as on the buses, i.e., 20 kopeks per sector (uchastok).
23. Taxis are rather expensive, two rubles per kilometer, and the only time anyone used a taxi was to take wife to the hospital in the middle of the night as she was expecting a baby.
24. A subway is being constructed and the subway contractors (Metrostroy) began operations as far back as 1947. The first stretch of line is going to be from the Moscow railroad station to Avtovo; it should have been opened in 1950 but at the beginning of 1952 it was still not completed.

State Railroads

25. There are five large railroad stations in Leningrad:
- a. Moskovskiy Vokzal (previously called Nikolayvskiy Vokzal); from here trains leave for Moscow and Murmansk.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-10-

- b. Vitebskiy Vokzal, located at Zagorodny Prospekt.
- c. Varshavskiy Vokzal, located near the Obvodny Canal.
- d. Baltiyskiy Vokzal, located approximately 100 meters from Varshavskiy Vokzal.
- e. Finlyandskiy Vokzal, located on the northwest side of the Neva River.
26. From the Baltiyskiy Vokzal, a railroad line goes toward Gatchina Park. This line is electrified as far as Gatchina. It takes nearly one hour to reach Gatchina, stopping at all stations. The fare is approximately three rubles. These electric trains are not particularly modern looking and could not be compared with the latest streamlined coaches in Leningrad. This train usually consists of six or seven coaches with the motor coaches at each end.
27. A local train (prigorodniy) leaves Moskovskiy Vokzal, stopping at all stations, going to Tosno (N 59-32, E 30-53) and Lyuban (N 59-22, E 31-15), approximately 60 kilometers away. This train is usually composed of eight passenger through coaches pulled by an SU locomotive. The second morning train leaves Navalochnaya at 0735 and arrives at Kolpino (N 59-45, E 30-38) at 0820, taking 45 minutes to cover a distance of 25 kilometers. This local train service starts in the mornings with the first train at 0640 from the Moskovskiy railroad station and continues at one-half to one-hour intervals up to 1100 hours. There are no local trains until approximately 1400 hours, when the service is again resumed at one-half to one-hour intervals to approximately 2300 hours.
28. There is also a slightly faster service on this line with two trains daily in each direction, one in the morning and another in the evening. This train does not stop at all stations and goes further out than Lyuban to a station called Malaya Vishera, which is approximately 100 to 120 kilometers from the Moskovskiy railroad station in Leningrad. The fares on these local trains are based on zones (zony). The first zone (marked on the ticket with a large 1) costs 1.00 ruble, the second zone approximately 1.50 rubles, third zone approximately 2.00 rubles, and the fourth zone 2.55 rubles. The tickets used are the usual cardboard railroad tickets of reddish-yellow color with a green thick line across. The wording on them, for example, if a ticket is bought at the Moscow railroad station for Kolpino, is: Right on top of the ticket "Leningrad", below this a large "4" with the word "ZONA" below that. Still further below is the fare paid, 2.55 rubles. [redacted] the first local stop outside the Moscow railroad station was next to the Volkovaya cemetery. The ticket he obtained there also had "Leningrad" on it but with the third zone marked "4 - 1 ZONA" and the fare was two rubles. The tickets to Leningrad issued at Kolpino are similar but the word "Leningrad" is at the bottom of the ticket instead of on top.
29. A monthly season ticket (mesyachnyye kartochki) can only be obtained if one has a spravka (certificate) from one's employers to the effect that one is working at a certain place. With this spravka one goes to the booking clerk at the station and by presenting it with one's passport together with a photograph (one only) the monthly ticket is issued. This costs 17.20 rubles, and is a folded card with one's photograph inside on the left and Leningrad to Kolpino marked on the right. [redacted] season tickets of over one month are called sezonnnye bilety.
30. The passenger trains in the Soviet Union can be divided into the following categories:
- Prigorodniy poyezd Slow local train stopping at all stations.
 - Pochtovo - pasazhirskiy poyezd A postal and passenger train which skips certain stations, depending on the route.
 - Skoriy poyezd A fast train that stops only at the main stations en route.
 - Kurerskiy poyezd Express train with limited number of stops.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-11-

31. There are eight trains from Leningrad to Moscow daily and the same number from Moscow to Leningrad. The following are train departure times from Leningrad to Moscow:
- a. 1205 hours Pochtovo-pasazhirskiy No. 71.
 - b. 1620 (approximately) Skoriy poyezd. This train proceeds to Moscow, then to Sochi (N 43-35, E 39-45), and the next day to Kislovodsk (N 43-55, E 42-43).
 - c. 1935 Skoriy poyezd.
 - d. 2100 (approximately) Skoriy poyezd.
 - e. 2400 (approximately) Kurerskiy, "Krasnaya Strela". The fastest steam train, covering the distance between Leningrad and Moscow in 10½ hours.
 - f. 0100 (approximately) Kurerskiy poyezd. This train runs every other day. It is a streamlined model built in Hungary. It consists of four passenger cars with a diesel-electric locomotive at each end. It takes from 10 to 10½ hours to complete the journey from Leningrad to Moscow.
 - g. 0200 (approximately) Pochtovo-pasazhirskiy No. 51.

There is another train for Moscow which starts at the Moskovskiy railroad station at Leningrad. This train is called Moskva - Butyrskaya. it departs sometime in the morning but it does not travel through Kolpino as it uses another route.

32. There is an electrified line from the Baltiyskiy Vokzal to Gatchina. There is another electrified line from the Finlyandskiy Vokzal as far as Zelenogorsk. There are no electrified lines at the Moskovskiy railroad station in Leningrad.

Bus Transportation

33. There is bus transportation between Leningrad and Kolpino. Buses travelling between Pontonnaya (N 59-47, E 30-38) and Leningrad stop in Kolpino.

Rayony in Leningrad

34. Leningrad is divided into rayony (districts), of which there are now 17 in all. Their names are:

- No. 1 Zhdanovskiy Rayon (formerly called Primorskiy)
- No. 2 Stalinskiy Rayon (formerly called Vyborgskiy)
- No. 3 Kalininskiy Rayon (formerly called Krasnogvardeyskiy)
- No. 4 Petrogradskiy Rayon
- No. 5 Sverdlovskiy Rayon
- No. 6 Vasilyevostrovskiy Rayon
- No. 7 Oktyabrskiy Rayon
- No. 8 Kuybyshevskiy Rayon
- No. 9 Dzerzhinskiy Rayon
- No. 10 Smolninskiy Rayon

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-12-

- No. 11 Leninskiy Rayon
- No. 12 Frunzenskiy Rayon
- No. 13 Kirovskiy Rayon
- No. 14 Moskovskiy Rayon
- No. 15 Nevskiy Rayon (formerly called Volodarskiy)
- No. 16 Kolpinskiy Rayon
- No. 17 Kurortnyy Rayon

The last two are new districts recently added to the Leningrad municipality. Kolpinskiy covers the suburban town of Kolpino and the surrounding area; Kurortnyy is west of No. 1 Zhdanovskiy Rayon and covers some of the seaside towns nearest to Leningrad.

Each rayon may have two sections of the Militia. The 33rd Section was seen in Kolpino. He also dealt with the First and Second Sections of the Militia in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon; the Fourth Section in the Frunzenskiy Rayon and the 11th Section in the Moskovskiy Rayon were observed. The rayvoyenkomat in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon is located on the second floor of a large building on Bulvar Profsoyuzov and the one in the Moskovskiy Rayon is located on Prospekt Stalina Dom No. 129.

Streets, Buildings, Establishments, and Landmarks in Leningrad

35. Soon after the end of the war a number of streets were again renamed, this time reverting to the original names which they had before the Revolution. Some of the changes are:
- a. Prospekt 25 Oktyabrya is now again called Prospekt Nevskiy.
 - b. Ulitsa 3 Iyulya now reverted to Ulitsa Sadovaya.
 - c. Ploshchad Zhertv Revolyutsii again Ploshchad Marsovo Pole.
 - d. Prospekt Volodarskogo again Prospekt Liteyniy.
 - e. Ploshchad Uritskogo again Ploshchad Dvortsovaya.
 - f. Ploshchad Vorovskogo again Isaakiyskaya.
 - g. Mezhdunarodnyy Prospekt and Moskovskoye Shosse are now combined in a single long street known as Prospekt Stalina.
36. All the buildings on Nevskiy Prospekt are large. The streetcar tracks have been removed from Nevskiy Prospekt; however, buses and trolley buses still use this avenue. Trucks are prohibited. The following are some landmarks seen when one walks along Nevskiy Prospekt from the place where it begins just off Dvortsovaya Ploshchad.
- a. Dvortsovaya Ploshchad: This is an attractive square surrounded by large buildings. A marble column, the Aleksandriyskaya kolonna, stands in the center of the square. On top of the column is a figure, whose raised hand is holding a cross. Opposite the column and facing on the square is the Hermitage, which now houses a museum containing galleries for both painting and sculpture. Admission to the Hermitage costs two rubles.
 - b. Aleksandrovskiy Sad: This is a public garden right next to Dvortsovaya Ploshchad. Nevskiy Prospekt runs off this garden.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-13-

- c. Glavnyy Shtab: This is the first large building on Nevskiy Prospekt.² Beyond this building there are dwelling houses, on the ground floors of which are stores, lunch rooms, barber shops, and other establishments.
 - d. Kanal Griboyedova: Nevskiy Prospekt crosses this canal.
 - e. Kazanskiy Sobor: This former cathedral now houses an anti-religious museum. The cathedral is laid out in the shape of a semi-circle with columns down both sides. The stone surface of the cathedral is gray in color. There is a small public garden in front of the cathedral containing a monument to Kutuzov and Barclay.³
 - f. Dom Knigi: This book store on the left side of Nevskiy Prospekt is in a building which has a model of the globe on top of it.
 - g. Former City Duma and Railroad Ticket Office: The former city дума building is on the right side of Nevskiy Prospekt. The building has a spire with a clock on it. The central city office for the sale of railroad tickets is located in this building.
 - h. Gostinyy Dvor: This complex of buildings is located on the right side of Nevskiy Prospekt, at the intersection of this avenue with Sadovaya Ulitsa, and includes stores which run along both Nevskiy Prospekt and Sadovaya Ulitsa. This dvor (court) has the same kind of buildings as those at Apraksin Dvor. Offices are located on the upper floors of the buildings.
 - i. "Passazh": This is a store located on the left side of Nevskiy Prospekt, opposite the Gostinyy Dvor.
 - j. Public Library imeni Saltykova-Shchedrina: The library is located on the corner of Sadovaya Ulitsa and Nevskiy Prospekt.
 - k. Yekaterinskiy Park: This park is located on the right side of Nevskiy Prospekt.
 - l. Sad Otdykha: This "garden of rest" is located next to Yekaterinskiy Park.
 - m. Palace of the Pioneers imeni Zhdanova:
 - n. Fontanka Canal: Nevskiy Prospekt crosses the canal at this point, which is not far from the Moskovskiy railroad station (vokzal). The buildings in this area are large stuccoed buildings which contain stores and other establishments.
 - o. Ploshchad Vosstaniy: Nevskiy Prospekt ends at this square,*in front of the Moskovskiy railroad station. On the other side of the square, the street continues as Staro-Nevskiy. The square itself contains a small public garden with a monument.
 - p. Oktyabrskaya Hotel: This hotel is located opposite the Moskovskiy railroad station.
 - q. Moskovskaya Hotel: This hotel is also opposite the Moskovskiy railroad station and is on Nikolskaya Ulitsa.
37. The following are some buildings and parks observed as one walks along Kirovskiy Prospekt from the point where it begins at the Neva River:
- a. Petropavlovskaya Krepost: This installation is on the left side of the street and is an enclosed fortress with towers at the corners. There is a figure, perhaps that of an angel, atop the building. The fortress now contains a museum and a church.
 - b. Park imeni Lenina and Teatr imeni Leninskogo Komsomola: This park is located on the left side of Kirovskiy Prospekt; the theater is in the park. Classical plays and plays by Soviet writers are presented in this theater. "Iz Iskry"

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-14-

was one of the plays presented here recently. There is also a small park across the street from Park imeni Lenina.

- c. Apartment house and stores: There is a large apartment house with stores on the corner of Kirovskiy Prospekt and Prospekt Maksima Gorkogo, where inhabitants bring second-hand goods to be sold for a commission. Construction on the building was completed in 1952. Beyond this apartment building, other dwellings line Kirovskiy Prospekt.
 - d. Kinofabrika: This is a film studio belonging to the Leningradskaya Kinostudiya and is located on the left side of the street. Beyond the factory, Kirovskiy Prospekt intersects Ulitsa Skorokhodova and Ulitsa Mira. Beyond these intersection is Ploshchad Iva Tolstogo.
 - e. Dom Kultury Promkooperatsii (House of Culture of Industrial Cooperatives): This building is located on Ploshchad Iva Tolstogo. It is a large five-story building which is 50 to 60 meters long. The building contains a theater, movie house, gymnasiums, and various halls. Nearly every artel in Leningrad holds its fiscal meetings in this building. The area around the building is well built up and was probably developed before the war. There are no destroyed buildings in this area.
 - f. Karpovka River: There is a bridge over the river and Kirovskiy Prospekt continues on the other side. There are more houses and office buildings beyond the river. On the left side there is a public garden, the name of which source does not remember. Beyond the public garden, Kirovskiy Prospekt ends and the street continues as Novaya Derevnaya.
38. The following are buildings and parks seen when walking along Sadovaya Ulitsa from the point where it begins at the Letniy Sad (Summer Garden):
- a. Inzhenernyy Zamok: This castle is on the left side of Sadovaya Ulitsa. Beyond it are some three-story and four-story buildings.
 - b. Molodezh Movie Theater: This movie house is on the left side of Sadovaya Ulitsa, not far from Nevskiy Prospekt. Most of the buildings on the right side of Sadovaya Ulitsa at this point are apartment buildings with stores and lunch rooms on the ground floors.
 - c. Gostinyy Dvor: This complex of buildings is located on the right side of Sadovaya Ulitsa, just across the intersection at Nevskiy Prospekt.
 - d. Public Library imeni Saltykova-Shchedrina: The library is on the left side of Sadovaya Ulitsa.
 - e. Apraksin Dvor: This complex of buildings is on the left side of Sadovaya Ulitsa, beyond the library. Just beyond Apraksin Dvor, Sadovaya Ulitsa intersects Ulitsa Dzerzhinskogo. Apraksin Dvor occupies a very large area. Many artels and organizations have their offices here. A transformer station for the Artel "Sovetskiy Kartonazhnik" (Artel "Soviet Cardboard-box Maker") was constructed here prior to August 1951. There is also a fire station here. A number of stores are located in the section of Apraksin Dvor which runs along Sadovaya Ulitsa. Most of the buildings in Apraksin Dvor are old stone buildings, two stories high and about 30 x 40 meters in size.
 - f. Ploshchad Mira (formerly Sennaya Ploshchad): There is a church on the left side of this square which, source believes, is no longer open. The Baltika Restaurant is also on the left side of the square. There are dwellings on the right side of the square. A store known as Detskiy Mir is located on the corner of Sadovaya Ulitsa and Ploshchad Mira.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-15-



- g. Yusupovskiy Sad: This small public garden is located on the left side of Sadovaya Ulitsa, just beyond the Detskiy Mir store. This public garden has a small lake, benches, and stands where ice cream and other items are sold. Source believes that admission to the garden is free. Beyond the public garden are more dwellings and various establishments.
- h. Nikolskaya Church: The church is on the right side of the street and source believes that services are still held here. An especially large number of persons visit this church on religious holidays. An old woman who once lived on Sadovaya Ulitsa said that so many persons went to services on Easter Sunday 1952 that many had to stand outside. The church is surrounded by a small public garden in which there are many trees.
- i. Ploshchad Maklina: Sadovaya Ulitsa leads out on this square, in the center of which there is a small public garden with a monument. Streetcars which run on Sadovaya Ulitsa circle around this public garden. Vehicular traffic travels on both sides of the public garden.
39. The city zoo is located on Prospekt Gorkogo. During the summer a great many persons visit the zoo on Saturdays and Sundays. Admission is two rubles for adults and one ruble for children. The monkey enclosure is located to the right of the entrance to the zoo. Farther along are the tigers and lions. At the far end is the enclosure for the polar bears. To the right are the camels and the aviary. Asiatic birds are in with the hippopotamuses. A summer pavillion was built for the elephant in 1952. There are stands in the zoo where ice cream and other desserts are sold.
40. The Park of Culture and Rest imeni Kirova is located opposite Krestovskiy Ostrov. It contains a dom otdykha (rest home), playing fields, children's swings, merry-go-rounds, and landing docks for rowboats. There are lunch rooms where beer and mineral water are sold. Admission is two rubles, though on important holidays and during carnival time this is increased to five rubles.
41. The Kirov stadium is located on Krestovskiy Ostrov. Source believes that this stadium was built in 1951. Football and other games are played here. Football teams from all over the USSR come here for the play-offs of tied games. Leningrad has two football teams, Zenit and Dinamo.
42. There is a restaurant located near the office of the Civil Construction Artel (Artel Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo), the latter being located at Zagorodnyy Prospekt 9. The restaurant is on the first floor and is patronized mainly by workers who come here on pay day. There are individual tables which seat three or four persons. Beer, vodka, sandwiches, and dinner are served.
43. There is a public bath on Pereulok Shcherbakova. The bath is divided into three sections: one for men, one for women, and one for mothers with children. A first class ticket for the men's section costs 1.75 rubles; second class costs 1.50 rubles. The only difference between the classes is that the first class baths are somewhat roomier. These are communal baths and sometimes as many as 40 or 50 persons use the facilities at the same time. The bath is always crowded on Saturdays, and patrons often have to stand in line for an hour or more before entering. Each person has to bring his own toilet accessories with him.
44. The Moskovskiy Rayvovenkomat in Leningrad is located at Prospekt Stalina 129. as in the case of all the larger cities in the USSR, Leningrad has a Gorvovenkomat which is divided up into several Rayvovenkomati, of which Moskovskiy Rayvovenkomat is one.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-16-

45. There is a great shortage of housing in Leningrad. Long waiting lists are maintained at the official central housing office. Various industries are guaranteed workers' housing in accordance with each industry's importance. Construction on a new three-story building at Sadovaya Ulitsa 22 was completed in September 1951. Some of the rooms in this building have been assigned to families and some to bachelors. The latter are quartered four or five to a room; families are given private rooms. The rooms are about 12 to 20 meters long. Each room contains cots, night tables, and a large table.

Commodities and Prices in Leningrad as of January 1953:

46. The following is a list of food prices in Leningrad:

Black bread	1.50 rubles per kilogram
White bread	2 to 3.10 rubles per kilogram
Beef	9 to 17 rubles per kilogram
Fresh cod	6.10 rubles per kilogram
Cereals (<u>krupa</u>) various	2 to 13 rubles per kilogram
Sugar	11.20 to 12.20 rubles per kilogram
Potatoes	45 kopeks per kilogram
Butter	24 to 35 rubles per kilogram
Margerine	14 rubles per kilogram
Cooking oil (<u>rastitelnoye maslo</u>)	20 rubles per kilogram
Eggs	7 to 10 rubles per 10 eggs
Milk (fresh)	3 rubles per liter
Cheese	23 to 35 rubles per kilogram
Fresh meat (beef)	11 to 17 rubles per kilogram
Sausages (continental type)	9 to 40 rubles per kilogram
Fresh fish (<u>treska</u>)	6 to 10 rubles per kilogram
Tinned fish	7 to 13 rubles per tin
Salted herrings	9.90 to 22 rubles per kilogram
Jam	9 to 16 rubles per jar (650 grams)
Candy	10 to 60 rubles per kilogram
Apples (fresh)	6 to 20 rubles per kilogram
Vodka (Moskovskaya)	25 to 26.30 rubles per half liter
Wines (grape)	13 to 20 rubles per half liter
Beer	2.90 to 6 rubles per half liter
Macaroni	3 to 7 rubles per kilogram.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-17-

Flour Not obtainable in the shops of the Soviet Union, but a three-kilogram issue is made available to all citizens prior to the three festive days in the year, 1st May, 7th November, and the New Year at 3.60 to 8.00 rubles per kilogram.

47. Prices of manufactured goods (promtovary) in Leningrad:

Cotton cloth	6 to 12 rubles per meter
Silk	90 to 140 rubles per meter
Suits (for men)	400 to 2800 rubles each
Overcoats	300 to 2000 rubles each
Women's dresses	70 to 600 rubles each
Women's shoes	50 to 500 rubles per pair
Men's shirts	40 to 200 rubles each
Men's caps	30 to 70 rubles each
Men's hats	60 to 120 rubles each
Men's shoes	40 to 400 rubles per pair
Wrist watch	200 to 3000 rubles. Source bought a second-hand gold watch in Leningrad at the Yuvelirniy Magazin on Ulitsa Gertsena. It is of Swiss make; he paid 2150 rubles for it.

Suit case of pressed composition material, black in color, and measuring two by one by one-half feet cost 50 rubles. Many persons in the USSR have such suitcases or similar ones made of plywood.

48. The supply of food and manufactured goods in Leningrad is good. One can purchase practically everything, but of course many items of food and clothing are beyond many people's means. the situation is similar in most of the large towns of the Soviet Union and deteriorates markedly as one moves further away from the large centers. For example, the items available at Nikel were very limited indeed. The main shortages in Leningrad were:

- a. Good wool cloth, for suits, overcoats, etc.
- b. Other items of clothing of good quality.
- c. Fresh fish.
- d. Rice.
- e. Millet (psheno)

Many other items are only available on rare occasions. For instance, wrist watches, Zvezda (for women) and Pobeda (for men) at 3600 rubles each, are immediately bought up and then are no more available until the government releases another lot on the market. In 1951, there was for some reason a shortage of butter and large queues were seen at the shops at that time. Each customer could only buy half a kilogram. At present, the butter supply is adequate.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-18-

Elections and Demonstrations in Leningrad

49. Once it has been announced that elections are to be held, agitpunkty (political agitation centers) are formed. Lists of voters are drawn up and slogans are displayed. Typical slogans include "Vse na vybory" ("All out to the polls") and "Golosites' za blok kommunistov i bespartinykh" (Vote for the bloc of Communists and independents). Following this, candidates are nominated, mainly at meetings in large factories. After the nominations have been announced, biographical data on those chosen are posted in the streets, on the walls of buildings, and in the dormitories. Agitators go to the workshops and dormitories to deliver lectures on the election and to see if there are any questions concerning election laws. After the lists of voters have been drawn up, the voters are summoned to the agitpunkty, where their names and dates of birth are checked.
50. Voting on election day begins at 0600 hours. In order to obtain a voting slip (byulleten), the voter has to go to the elections commission (izbiratel'naya kommissiya), where he presents his passport. Officials here note whether or not the person has voted previously. The voting slip thus obtained is dropped into the ballot box. If the day grows late and an inhabitant has not voted, an agitator calls on him at home and urges him to vote before the polls close. The polls close at midnight.
51. On the 1 May and 7 November holidays, the selection of demonstrators gets under way in the morning at factories and offices. Persons who are chosen are assembled in columns according to their districts (rayony). In Leningrad, a military parade takes place first on Dvortsovaya Ploshchad and is followed by a demonstration.

Miscellaneous

52. The secretary of the Obkom (oblast committee) and of the Gorkom (city committee) in Leningrad is Andreyanov (fnu). Members of the Secretariat include Kozlov (fnu) and Vodanova (fnu).
53. There are many Jews in Leningrad, who usually are employed in various government trade organizations, hospitals, and as representatives of supply undertakings. Jews are rarely to be found as laborers, e.g., in the building trade; and, this results in Jews' not being very popular with the other nationalities in the Soviet Union. [redacted] and [redacted] change of attitude of the Soviet officials towards Jews in recent times.
54. [redacted] in Leningrad electric current is 127 volts but, in some of the suburbs, such as Kolpino, it is 220 volts.
55. [redacted] in the Soviet Union and particularly [redacted] in Leningrad [redacted] most of the nationalities of the USSR [redacted] never [redacted] unfriendly toward each other.
56. Religion, at present, is not forbidden in the Soviet Union, and in Leningrad about five or six churches are open. These churches are well attended, especially on festival days, such as Easter and Christmas. Both old and young people attend, as well as some military personnel. [redacted] most newly born babies are christened and some weddings are still held in churches, although the latter service costs 400 to 500 rubles, which is too expensive for many. Divorces are handled by the local courts and cost approximately 2000 rubles. Source said that, before the court examines the case, an advertisement has to be placed in the local paper. In the Vecherniy Leningrad as many as 20 of these advertisements appear daily.
57. [redacted] workers in Leningrad had radio receivers and [redacted] they listened to foreign stations, as one particular man frequently, when in an intoxicated state, repeated certain items he had heard. From this man, he understood that these stations were very badly jammed by the Soviet authorities.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

-19-

58. The best place to purchase anything in Leningrad is the Moskovskiy Rynok (the Moscow market), known locally as the Barakholovka, where only old and second-hand things are supposed to be sold but actually most items old and new can be obtained at a price.

59.

25X1

25X1

60. Shale (slanets) was used around Leningrad as fuel in certain factories. [redacted] all locomotives in the Leningrad area, although fired by coal, used a proportion of shale. Shale is used also in Estonia, where it is turned into gas, which is piped to Leningrad for industrial or domestic use.

61. Slag-concrete blocks (shlako-betonniye bloki) of various sizes are extensively used in the building trade in the Soviet Union. They are made of slag and cement and produced a durable and useful material for the construction of houses.

62. Leningrad's TsKB (probably Tsentralnoye konstruktorsko-montazhnoye byuro tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya -- Central construction and installation bureau for heavy machine construction) hires workers for part-time construction work in the evening and on Sundays. The Vena brewery in Leningrad has also hired part-time construction workers whose task was to line walls with tile. Such part-time jobs are usually obtained through work superintendents or through friends who work at these installations on a regular basis. Workers sometimes receive more money for this temporary construction work than they do from their permanent jobs. It is possible to earn 40 to 45 rubles for part-time work done during a single evening or on a Sunday.

1. [redacted] Comment. These formats [redacted] have certain variations from the standard as established by available documentary exemplars. The case ending on the word Promkooperatsiy is genitive plural. [redacted] in this manner, and, in the actual cachet, the word may have been preceded by other words (Soyuz or Leningradskiy Soyuz) which would explain the genitive. There should probably be quotation marks around the words Grazhdanskoye Stroitelstvo; the word Leningrad should probably appear below the date line. Prospekt is usually abbreviated as "Pr.", not as "Pros." It will be noted that the 1940 telephone lists A-5-73-27 as the telephone number of this artel. The word Pravleniye in the center of the kruglaya pechat refers to the governing board which directs the activities of the artel. Although no documentary examples of a kruglaya pechat in this form have been seen here, it seems very likely that the format shown is typical of kuglyye pechaty used by artels. As regards the cachet, the word Leningrad would normally appear below the date line. This omission is probably an oversight [redacted]

2. [redacted] Comment. This very prominent building was once the general headquarters of the Tsar's Army. Information on its current use is conflicting; it has been variously reported as in use by the Soviet Army and by the MVD.

3. [redacted] Comment. These were the two commanders of the Russian Army of 1812. Barclay is Barclay de Tolly, the Scot who held the command before Kutuzov assumed it.

4. [redacted] Comment. As received. Possibly Chernyshev Pereulok.

SECRET/CONTROL - US OFFICIALS ONLY

Page Denied